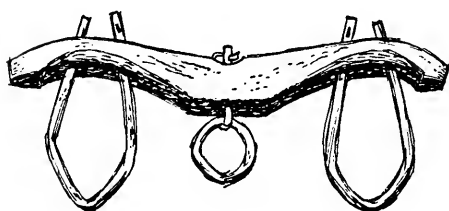


The Railsplitter. The Official Organ  
of the Lincoln League of Illinois...  
No.2. (May 1910)

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# THE RAIL SPLITTER

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE  
LINCOLN LEAGUE of ILLINOIS

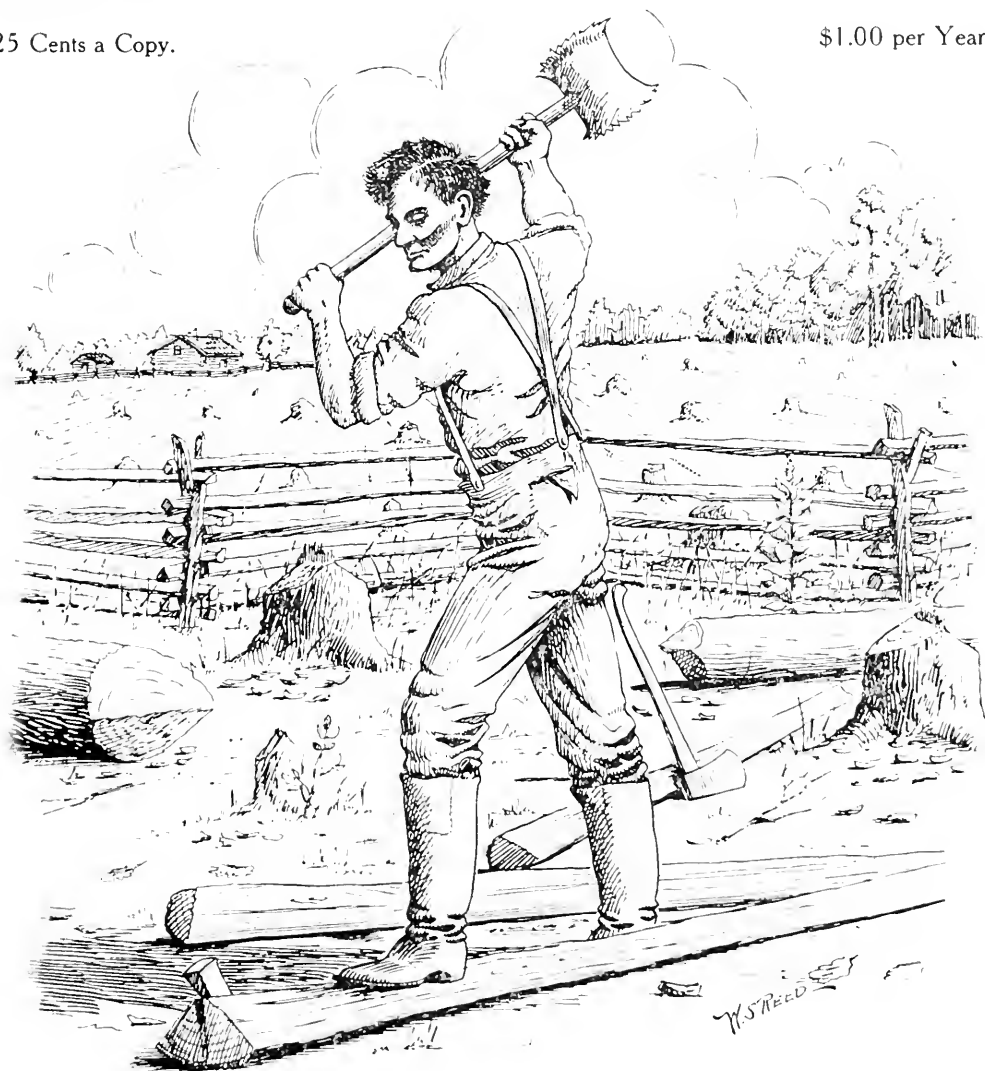
Vol. I.

MAY, 1910.

No. 2.

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I do the very best I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep doing so until the end—if the end brings me out all right what is said against me won't amount to anything; if the end brings me out wrong ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference.

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

PRODUCED BY THE  
LINCOLN LEAGUE OF ILLINOIS

EDITED BY  
JOHN BYRNE

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P R E A M B L E

(Adopted in 1909)



We, Republicans of Illinois, believing that this, the centennial year of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, is an opportune and auspicious time to awaken a high sense of duty in public affairs do hereby form the Lincoln League of Illinois and invite all young men to join who desire the Republican Party to remain true to the ideals of those who formed it and who wish the State of Illinois to maintain the high standards set by Lincoln and his followers.

---

O B J E C T

THE LINCOLN LEAGUE OF ILLINOIS is formed to perpetuate the ideals of Abraham Lincoln by organizing Lincoln Posts throughout the State to encourage and inspire men, especially young men, to learn and disseminate his teachings and to develop the growth and spread of republican principles as taught and practiced by the first leader of the party of progress, thereby inducing all young men to take a more active part in Local, State and National affairs, to the end that the standard of citizenship may be elevated, and the problems of today met with the same lofty purpose and unselfish patriotism that inspired him, and that Illinois, the birthplace and cradle of Republicanism, may hold first rank among the commonwealths of the nation in public service and leadership.

# THE RAIL SPLITTER

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

## LINCOLN LEAGUE OF ILLINOIS

JOHN BYRNE, Editor in Chief

VOLUME I.

CHICAGO, U. S. A., MAY, 1910.

NUMBER 2.

### First Annual Lincoln League Banquet.

Halting in the mighty march of its millions, the state of Illinois, on Feb. 12, 1910, observed the one hundred and first birthday of Abraham Lincoln.

Commercial institutions were generally closed for the day, which has become a legal holiday observed throughout the Nation. Probably the largest demonstration of the evening of the birthday of the great emancipator was the First Annual Banquet of the Lincoln League of Illinois, held in the Second Regiment Armory of Chicago, and mustering an assemblage of at least 1,000 members and guests.

The toast-master was Frank R. Reid, president of the league. Those at the speaker's table included the following: J. McCan Davis, H. M. Hobson, L. C. Copley, Rev. Henry Hepburn, Everett L. Brown, George W. Dixon, James Edgar Brown, John M. Glenn, Col. John H. Garrity, Chesley R. Perry, Col. L. B. Green, Edwin W. Sims, J. Bert Miller, Judge A. J. Petit, A. P. Ballou, William J. Pringle, Wallace G. Clark, Isaac N. Powell, Capt. Frank Rogers, Robert Y. Wallace, Capt. Fred H. Blayney, L. G. Muller, Capt. W. C. Ramaker, J. W. Jacobs, John Kjellander, John F. Tyrrell, Charles W. Hadley, L. K. Torbett, Chester A. Legg, Hon. John Rose, George Woodruff, Joseph H. Defrees, H. A. Stillwell, George T. Buckingham, Judge O. N. Foote, Paul P. Harris, William F. Lynch, Elwood Godman, John Byrne, Ninian H. Welch, Daniel I. Ward, Benjamin Davis, A. Hale Valentine, W. J. Adams, Edwin A. Olson, Frank W. Shepard.

The scene at the banquet hall, which is one of the largest in the city, furnished an inspiring sight with its lofty ceiling and galleries decorated with American flags and portraits of national heroes, and below, the ranks of tables covered with snowy linen and gleaming with silver and flowers. The enthusiastic manner in which the members and guests joined the Lincoln League Chorus under the leadership of Edward T. Clissold, in singing songs was both inspiring and patriotic.

A noteworthy feature of the banquet was the fact that its attendance was drawn from practically all parts of the State of Illinois. The cities nearby Chicago, such as Aurora, Elgin, Joliet, Wheaton, LaGrange, Hinsdale, Batavia, Kankakee and others, furnished large delegations of enthusiastic and patriotic citizens, eager to do honor to the name of Lincoln.

## O, Why Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud?

By WILLIAM KNOX.

(This is said to have been Lincoln's favorite poem.)

O, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?  
Like a swift-fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,  
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,  
Man passeth from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,  
Be scattered around, and together be laid;  
As the young and the old, the low and the high,  
Shall crumble to dust and together shall lie.

The infant a mother attended and loved,  
The mother that infant's affection who proved,  
The father that mother and infant who blest—  
Each, all, are away, to that dwelling of rest.

The maid on whose brow, on whose cheek, in whose eye,  
Shone beauty and pleasure—her triumphs are by;  
And alike from the minds of the living erased  
Are the memories of mortals who loved her and praised.

The head of the King, that the scepter hath borne;  
The brow of the priest, that the miter hath worn;  
The eye of the sage, and the heart of the brave—  
Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave.

The peasant whose lot was to sow and to reap;  
The herdsman, who climbed with his goats up the steep;  
The beggar, who wandered in search of his bread—  
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

So the multitude goes, like the flower or the weed,  
That withers away to let others succeed;  
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,  
To repeat every tale that has often been told.

For we are the same our fathers have been;  
We see the same sights our fathers have seen;  
We drink the same stream, we see the same sun,  
And run the same course our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers did think;  
From the death we are shrinking our fathers did shrink;  
To the life we are clinging our fathers did cling,  
But it speeds from us all like the bird on the wing.

They loved—but the story we cannot unfold;  
They scorned—but the heart of the haughty is cold;  
They grieved—but no wail from their slumbers will come;  
They joyed—but the tongue of their gladness is dumb.

They died—ah! they died—we, things that are now,  
That walk on the turf that lies over their brow,  
And make in their dwelling a transient abode,  
Meet the things that they met on their pilgrimage road.

Yea, hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,  
Are mingled together in sunshine and rain,  
And the smile and the tear, and the song and the dirge,  
Still follow each other like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye; 'tis the draught of a breath,  
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death,  
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud;  
O, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?



## The New State of Lincoln

By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES



JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

By all means, let the Lincoln League of Illinois keep alive the idea suggested by John Temple Graves at its first annual banquet last February, to form a new State of Lincoln from the territory of New Mexico.

Of the several eloquent eulogies paid to the great emancipator at this banquet, none was more fitting or lingered longer in the ears of its hearers than that delivered by the eloquent southerner.

"Dixie loves Lincoln most," was the striking headline given to its report of the banquet by one Chicago paper, and that statement, together with the suggestion of

Mr. Graves, which was endorsed by the unanimous vote of the league that the proposed new State be named Lincoln, were among the striking features of the celebration.

Mr. Graves held the undivided attention of his hearers. When he arose to speak on "Lincoln from the Southern Standpoint," the speaker disclaimed all responsibility for the choice of the topic, however, asserting that the time for different view points in the different sections has long passed.

"The South has no viewpoint of Lincoln which is not that of the North," said Mr. Graves. "We are just as national as is the North, the life and spirit of Lincoln having made us so. From a national standpoint we have come to realize that Lincoln was one of those immortal spirits who was destined by his inherent nature to live throughout the ages. In his combination of all qualities and in his concept of the purpose and duty of the citizen he was the greatest of all our country's statesmen.

"In our view of Lincoln in the South, we are just as national as you are, and I want to bear you this message from the South, that it was the life of Lincoln that made us so. If anything I believe we even bestow a warmer light of love upon this great American than you, inasmuch as we Southerners are warmer in our affections and more effusive in our hero worship than you of the North. We love Lincoln because he served the defeated South even better than the triumphant North, and had he lived the horrors of the reconstruction period would have been lightened if not lifted from the prostrate 'Dixie.'

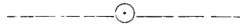
"The many years that have passed since Lincoln was felled have made his name immortal. Every American boy knows him, as he was and as he is today.

"Perhaps Lincoln was not as great an orator as Webster or Clay. Perhaps he was not as great a constructive statesman as Jefferson or Hamilton. Maybe he was surpassed by Ben Franklin in common sense. But with the combination of the qualities of all of these, he was at once the greatest of them all.

"I believe the splendid courage that loved union above faction and above prejudice loved also principle above caucus or convention. He was the first great independent and his splendid purpose and citizenship pointed the way to the glorious times in which we live."

"If Abraham Lincoln had lived today, of all causes of our time he would have linked himself with the cause of peace. In this twentieth century his great spirit should enable us to evolve a plan for universal peace. The nations are sick of war and the time has come to strike the blow which will make armaments and the expenditures of war no longer necessary.

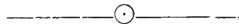
"The time has come for real and intelligent monuments to this great American. The Territory of New Mexico will before long come into this Union as a state. What more appropriate act could be done than to welcome it under the immortal name of Lincoln?"



### JOIN THE LINCOLN LEAGUE.

Every young man who is interested in the welfare of the State of Illinois should become a member of the Lincoln League and take an active part in all public affairs. The best proof of appreciation of the prerogatives of American citizenship is their use. In order to help make our state better it is not necessary that you be a reformer or that you make any declaration or profession of patriotism. All that is necessary is that you consider fairly and intelligently all public issues and act the way you think is best for the public interest. Do not let the solution of public questions or the election of public officers go by default. No question submitted to the American people is too trivial for your consideration and vote. A great many public questions have not been solved correctly because they have not been fully understood. If every young man in Illinois will do his part honestly and fairly it will be but a short time before Illinois will again take front rank among the States of this nation.

Send in your name at once to the Secretary, and get a few of your friends together to start a Lincoln Post in your town. When you wish to organize let the Secretary know and he will send you a prominent and able man to assist in the organization.



There was an old preacher once who told some boys of the Bible lesson he was going to read in the morning. The boys, finding the place, glued together the connecting pages. The next morning he read at the bottom of one page, "When Noah was 120 years old he took unto himself a wife who was"—then turning the page, "140 cubits long, 40 cubits wide, built of gopher wood, and covered with pitch inside and out." He was naturally puzzled at this. He read it again, verified it, then said, "Why, friends, this is the first time I ever met this in the Bible, but I accept this as an evidence of the assertion that we are fearfully and wonderfully made."

## Wanted--Real Political Leadership

BY CHESTER ARTHUR LEGG,  
Formerly President Marquette Club, Chicago.



CHESTER ARTHUR LEGG

The unbiased observer of political affairs in this country during the last quarter of a century regretfully notes, with a few prominent exceptions, the decadence of real political leadership. Of skillful, cunning masters of the "political game," as it is called, shrewd in gauging the beat of the "public pulse," dexterous in divining and capitalizing the baser yet potent principles which permeate the multitude, content to remain stationary except when impelled to go forward by the hope of reward, or, the fear of punishment, we have had many.

Contrast for a moment the spectacle of this type now dominant in present day public affairs with that other which flashes like a meteor once in a while even in these days, but, in times past was a fixed star in the political firmament, lighting and leading by its lustre our nation's course to its most glorious triumphs. Call, if you will, a muster-roll of our great national leaders of the past and study their careers. Does their fame rest upon their demonstrated ability as "convention packers" and "practical workers for the party," or, upon the great principles of patriotism and statesmanship they stood for and often, if necessary, died for.

If I have read history aright, Thomas Jefferson was chosen to draft the Declaration of Independence not because back in his native commonwealth of Virginia he could "deliver the votes" to the Independence cause, but, rather because of his resplendent intellectual attainments and intense devotion to that cause. Again, the shot fired at Lexington and Concord by the Colonial yeomen resounded around the world, the colonies were knit together in the common cause of freedom and the Continental Congress at Philadelphia was convened to devise means for defense and to select the leader of the Colonial Armies. Did they waste their precious time in placating the various commonwealths by selecting the weakest and therefore least objectionable individual in the colonies? Was their concern to obtain a candidate who would "run well," regardless of his fitness for the place when chosen? Not for a moment did these modern day practices weigh with them, but, with almost omniscient wisdom, their one choice fell upon him whose only recommendation was personal character and fitness for the work.

In a few years more, the war was over, our independence was achieved and the conclave met to perfect some form of national govern-

ment to conserve what had been already gained. As one reads the records of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, who were its recognized leaders, the men who could proudly boast "to deliver every ward" in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Charleston to "any old" plan of government adopted, or, the men whose patriotism had been tried, whose ideas had been formed after profound thought and research, and over whose plans for the Union, whether right or wrong, not a cloud of suspicion or self-interest hung.

The modern conception of a political Convention is so intimately identified with a gathering of self-annointed "Warwicks," convened to play a three-days' game of political chess, and where the triumphs are won by the most clever and artful at the game, that it is refreshing to allow our minds to lapse back to one of the greatest Political Conventions ever held on American soil. I refer to the New York State Convention of 1788 convened to adopt or reject the Federal Constitution. Its rejection by New York would have sounded its death-knell. The Convention was divided with probably the majority of the delegates opposed to its adoption, but, with hardly a single exception every member was actuated by what he considered the public welfare.

The leadership of the Constitutional party of the Convention was placed in charge of a small, young, nervous, over-bearing and eloquent man by the name of Alexander Hamilton. His problem was stupendous, his method inspiring and his triumph complete. He did not meet Clinton and Burr of the opposing faction in the "back end of a bar-room" the night before, and by promises of a "generous slice of the patronage," come into the Convention the next day with "votes to spare in his vest-pocket." He didn't send his "pet" emissaries around to the most stubborn officers of the law, "swing them into line." If he did, history does not so record the facts.

He adopted a higher and nobler plane for his efforts. With an abiding faith in the justice of his cause, with a deep conviction of the truth of his position, he stood boldly upon the platform of that Convention and by sheer force of intellect and the power of his eloquence, swept that Convention into an adoption of the Constitution. The results are now a matter of history.

The succeeding years for nearly a century are resplendent with the triumphs of political leadership. Every school boy knows them by heart. Who is not inspired by the figure of Henry Clay leading the young American nation to a resistance of British aggression in 1811, or, forcing the adoption of the "American System" and the development of the West by inland improvements, of Daniel Webster, solidifying public sentiment for "Liberty and Union" until the Country was strong enough by force of arms to resist its dismemberment, of John Quincy Adams battling alone for the "Right of Petition" in Congress, of Charles Sumner in the face of bodily injury and death, appealing for the down-trodden slave, of Stephen A. Douglass forcing a reluctant Congress and jealous President to accept his Kansas-Nebraska Bill, of Robert E. Lee following with aching heart the star of Secession and leading its armies with blind, yet sublime, faith against the forces of Union, of Abraham Lincoln, patiently, unselfishly and with a true patriot's zeal, bearing the nation's burdens and the people's woes through four long years of fratricidal war, until he had restored the Union to its former position among the nations of the world, of William McKinley standing like an oak through defeat

and victory for the Protection idea, of Grover Cleveland upholding his conviction that "public office is a public trust," of that titanic embodiment of American idealism, Theodore Roosevelt, fighting the battle for individualism and progress against the malign forces of concentrated and entrenched privilege and wealth.

The secret of their power in life and undimmed fame even in death is summed up in the statement that one and all stood for a great, paramount principle throughout their political career. They did not fritter away their time in drafting platforms and public utterances to disguise and confuse the great issues, but, stood rather "four square to every wind that blows" in advocating clearly and forcibly the causes upon which their minds and hearts were set. Their purposes were higher than the manipulation of conventions, the control of patronage, or the "delivery of delegates." With them, the adoption or rejection of a political tenet was not governed by its expediency, but, by its justice and benefit to the country as a whole.

It is not contended for a moment that from the very beginning of party government in this country and even in England, the adoption of a party policy has not required the surrender of a large share of individual principles for the good of the whole party. This is as it should be. A demand for honesty cannot, except by the most bigotted party zealot, be construed into a justification of self-appointed infallibility. It is stated, however, as a fact, which every student of political affairs knows, that in the past the rise to party leadership was not through the mastery of the details of "practical politics," but through the confidence of the community in an individual's intelligence, honesty and fitness for public trust.

Advancement to high political office then was not in consideration of "ward dictatorship" gained at the sacrifice, if necessary, of every principle of morality and good citizenship. It came, if at all, through the community's recognition of unselfish, loyal and intelligent public service, or the advocacy of some great public cause.

The disappearance of this high standard of political leadership has had a dire effect first upon the parties themselves and secondly upon the country, which under our system of government requires strong and aggressive political parties. It is well-known fact that nearly any individual, or any organization can get adherents, if he stands for something which the people recognize as worthy of their consideration and support. In the present state of party control, where the main principle seems to be the retention of offices for personal aggrandizement, is it any wonder that the ranks of the independent forces are constantly growing larger and that the only voters upon whom the parties can absolutely rely are the office holders themselves?

It is almost a truism to state that the lines of cleavage between the two great political parties, as now controlled and led, has practically disappeared. From the President's Cabinet down to the local administration of the most obscure hamlet, the political principles differentiating the Republican from the Democrat are almost things of the past. This has been due in the judgment of the writer, principally because the parties themselves have been so vitally concerned with the retention of the offices, that they have compromised at every turn the advocacy and application of those great party principles which since their foundation have been so

religiously guarded. And, so long as the "practical politician" is in control, not only of his own sphere, but of the party leadership as well, so long will this condition exist.

The lack of strong, unselfish and aggressive party leadership, however, has not stopped at the loss of party cohesion, lamentable as this condition is. Its effect upon the country as a whole has been most unfortunate. We have not yet reached that conception of government where we believe that parties can be discarded. We still need two great political parties, the one pledged to the adoption of a broad, definite policy, the other in aggressive opposition. Out of this contest, each equally sincere and patriotic, we have found has come the best results for the country at large.

When, however, there is no definite principle and policy, except the retention of offices, to which the party is pledged, when there are no ideals which the party will either maintain, or, accept defeat, the way is easy for their influence and domination by those interests which ever have sought personal benefit rather than the public good. And, if we deem the maintenance of those high moral and political ideals by our parties desirable, we must look not to the "practical politicians" whose only means of livelihood lies in the preservation of their "jobs" at any cost, but, rather to those whose presence in political affairs is explained by the ambition to serve the public and who will retire from participation therein when that service cannot be maintained with honor to themselves and credit to the country.

Even the most superficial observer of political conditions, however, can see the dawn of a new state of affairs upon the political horizon. The parties themselves after many blunders and much endeavor to resist the forces of reform, have clearly seen that offices, public contracts, "slush funds" and patronage cannot keep a party intact where high, moral principles and civic purposes are absent. They have learned the lesson that "organization" may insure the triumph of good causes but, can never continue in force indefinitely vicious policies. The tendency to seek their national, state and municipal leaders from the highest types in the body politic is already apparent with the accompanying tendency to restrict the "ward heeler" to that sphere which by temperament, education and training he can best occupy.

The movement to a higher standard of citizenship throughout the country during the last few years has been decidedly pronounced and has been the main cause of the reform in party methods to which reference has just been made. Whereas, the trend for many years had been toward the further entrenchment of privilege, the popular demand now is for a deeper and broader democracy in all matters of legislation. Causes advanced for the good of the whole country as distinct from that of a particular locality, or, interest, are now made more easy of accomplishment, due to the rise of a higher order of citizenship and civic conscience.

The people now are demanding more of their representatives than the routine obtaining of patronage and appropriations. They demand that his political ideas be modern, that his service be broad and sympathetic with the demands of the masses, that his heart and soul be dedicated to the consummation of those causes which are "destined to win because they deserve to win."

To the young men of Illinois and to the members of the Lincoln

League, these observations are specifically addressed. In your hands this great cause is placed, to win, or, lose, with it in exact proportion to your courage, your loyalty and your civic fervor. Many of our sister states have set the example. New York, Indiana, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas and several more have answered the call for high political endeavor and by the vigor of young manhood, inspired by the glorious memories of the past and hopes for the future, have swept the political decks clean and are now sailing the good old ship, boldly and confidently in the deep waters of popular respect.

It is said that when one of the old "fossils" of the New York Republican organization looked upon the spectacle of Hughes in the Governor's chair and Elihu Root as United States Senator and State leader, he was led to remark "It is too bad that in these days we pass over the old party workers." Wake up! old Rip Van Winkle, the times have changed, the scenes have shifted and you are appealing to the conditions that are gone. We now demand more than "party loyalty" as the qualification for political leaders. We demand those actuated by purposes for the national good.

Here is the great State of Illinois growing rapidly to the foremost place among the states in population, industry, education and wealth. Has the progress in political methods and leadership kept pace with them? All our political leaders, so-called, have not been, nor are they corrupt, or dishonest. But it is a fact that not for almost a generation has the State of Illinois produced, or recognized a man who has impressed his personality upon the nation, or has contributed in but the slightest degree to the moulding of national thought and national policies. The past with its Lincoln, Douglass and Logan should be the brightest torches to noble, splendid and patriotic service. Whether the future shall remain that of reflected glory, or the proud consciousness of signal political achievement, rests in its last analysis with the young men of Illinois.

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Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again  
The eternal years of God are hers;  
But Error, wounded, writhes with pain  
And dies among her worshippers.

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While Lincoln was riding one day in his carriage to the Soldier's Home, a regiment was marching along the street. He stopped his driver and got out and stood watching it march. Finally he said to one of the men marching who did not know who was talking, "What is this?" (meaning what regiment). The man never stopped marching, simply answered: "A regiment, you darned old fool, what do you think it is?"

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On behalf of all our people, on behalf no less of the honest man of means than of the honest man who earns each day's livelihood by that day's sweat of his brow, it is necessary to insist upon honesty in business and politics alike, in all walks of life, in big things and in little things; upon just and fair dealings as between man and man.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

## United States Secret Service

BY HON. THOMAS I. PORTER,

Chief United Secret Service, Chicago Division.



HON. THOMAS I. PORTER

After many years of experience in the United States Secret Service, looking after counterfeiters, I am able to state that counterfeiting, like trouble, comes in showers, and that any one who engages in counterfeiting the money of the United States deliberately goes out looking for trouble, and usually finds it. If counterfeiters could make spurious money and board it, and count upon same as so much CASH they could get rich, and run little risk of being apprehended. But counterfeit money stored away is of no more value than chips of metal or slips of blank paper; and a person, if cautious, may make

ever so much of it with impunity, though when he is putting the "queer" stuff into circulation every piece he utters or passes makes him liable to arrest and prosecution. During the ten years ending June 30th, 1909, over thirty-five thousand dollars in counterfeit paper money have been captured or secured by the United States Secret Service, and destroyed, and nearly the same amount of counterfeit coin, and over four thousand persons have been arrested for counterfeiting, and about two-thirds of the number have been convicted. Counterfeiters are believed to be a dangerous class of people to deal with, but they are not. It is seldom that an officer is killed or even hurt in arresting a counterfeiter, and more seldom that a counterfeiter kills or hurts an officer. I have participated in many arrests of counterfeiters and have never been killed, not even once. People who pass, utter or "shove" counterfeit money usually do their work in the evening, and among small stores and shops where women and children are behind the counters, because the counterfeiter figures that women and children are not so liable to detect the character of the money offered. This is doubly mean on the part of the counterfeiter as he takes the advantage of the shopkeeper's ignorance and causes loss to fall on those who can ill afford it. People who make or pass spurious money are not honest, nor are they truthful, and I have never seen one yet who was willing to go to prison after being caught and convicted. It happens frequently that men are convicted several times for counterfeiting, though it would seem that one time would be enough. All denominations of coins are counterfeited, from pennies up to \$20 gold pieces, but GOOD counterfeit coins made of base metal are seldom seen; base metal coins are easily detected by experienced handlers of money. There are some counterfeit coins made of silver, but not



many, and THEY are not so easily detected. I have never seen a counterfeit silver coin, made of silver, so perfect that it could not be detected. Silver cannot be molded into coins like base metal, as it requires a much greater degree of heat to melt it, and when melted and poured into a mold it is porous and lighter than when struck with a die. A counterfeiter's aim is to make a piece of money which will pass muster ONE time, and after that he cares no more about it. The smaller denominations of paper money are more frequently counterfeited than the larger, because notes above the denomination of twenty dollars are more closely examined than smaller notes, and besides small stores and shops are not apt to be able to make change when a large bill is presented. The best way to learn to detect counterfeit paper money is to become familiar with GENUINE money. Counterfeit notes are NEVER made just like genuine notes, therefore if one is familiar with GENUINE notes, when a counterfeit is presented it is recognized at once as a stranger and not a friend or neighbor.

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### A LINCOLN INCIDENT.

There is an unsolved mystery connected with the photo of Lincoln appearing with whiskers. The names of McNulty, Butler, and German, all photographers of Springfield, are associated with it, and friends of each claim the honors. It was taken at Springfield a few days before Lincoln left for Washington to be inaugurated.

When the nomination was made at Chicago, Lincoln did not wear a beard. A little girl of Westfield, N. Y., wrote and told him that he would look better if he grew a beard. Whether for this or some other reason, he discharged his barber. While enroute for Washington, the train stopped at Westfield and after his brief address, Lincoln said he had a little friend in town by the name of Grace Bedell, and if she was in the audience he would like to see her. The girl heroine was carried to the platform and Lincoln grasped her in his arms and kissed her. Rubbing his beard against her face he said: "Grace, you see I have let my whiskers grow for you."

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### *To the Members of the Lincoln League—*

The Lincoln League of Illinois and the principles for which it stands must live or die according to the sincerity and enthusiasm, or the lack of those qualities, with which its members advocate and strive for the success of this organization and those principles. We must either go forward or backward; we cannot stand still. As a noted writer has aptly said, "It matters not so much where we stand, as in what direction we are moving." So if the Lincoln League is to succeed its membership must constantly be increased and recruited from among the young citizens of Illinois. Each member of this organization should constitute himself a recruiting committee of one, and earnestly urge all those of his friends eligible to membership to join the League. The obtaining of new members should be an easy matter, as we believe that a simple statement of the objects and purposes of this organization will result in obtaining as members, nine out of every ten young men who are approached on the subject. So, Lincoln Leaguers, to work!



MAJOR-GENERAL FREDERICK DENT GRANT

## The First Meeting of Abraham Lincoln and General Ulysses S. Grant

By FREDERICK DENT GRANT,  
Major-General United States Army.

It was my great good fortune to be with my father, close at his side, much of the time during the Civil War, when I had the opportunity of seeing and listening to many of the noble and distinguished men, who were loyally serving their country during the great struggle; thus I had the honor and happiness of seeing and meeting our revered and martyred President, Abraham Lincoln.

In looking back to those dark days of the Civil War, I have distinct personal recollections, of the first two meetings between President Lincoln and my father, General U. S. Grant. These two occasions seem to my mind, the most momentous and memorable in the history of our nation, as these meetings marked the beginning of the end of our great struggle for the existence of our Nation.

The principal and determined efforts of President Lincoln's administration were directed to the preservation of the Union, which, naturally, could not be accomplished, without the success of the Union armies, in the field. Up to the Spring of 1864, the progress of the Civil War had not been satisfactory to the people of the North, and little success had been accomplished, except in the victories at Donelson, Vicksburg and Chattanooga.

After the campaign of Chattanooga, the President and the people of the United States, turned impulsively to General Grant as the leader of the Union Armies, and a bill was introduced in Congress reviving for him the grade of lieutenant general, which grade had died with Washington (though Scott had held it by brevet). The enthusiastic members of the House of Representatives received the bill with applause. They made no concealment of their wishes, and recommended Grant by name, for the appointment of lieutenant general. The bill passed the House by a two-thirds majority, and the Senate, with only six dissenting votes.

President Lincoln seemed impatient to put Grant in this high grade, and said he desired to do so to relieve himself from the responsibilities of managing the military forces. He sent the nomination to the Senate, and General Grant, who was in Nashville, received an order from the Secretary of War, to report in person at Washington. In compliance with this order, he left Chattanooga on March 5th for Washington, taking with him some members of his staff. My father also, allowed me to accompany him there, I having been with him during the Vicksburg campaign and at Donelson. He reached Washington in the afternoon of March 7th, and went direct to Willards Hotel. After making our toilets, my father took me with him, to the hotel dining room; there I remember seeing at the table next to where we were seated some persons who seemed curious, and who began to whisper to each other. After several moments one of the gentlemen present attracted attention by striking on the table with his knife, and when silence was secured, he arose and announced to the assembled diners, that he had "the honor to inform them, that the hero of Donelson, Vicksburg and Chattanooga, General U. S. Grant, is

present in this room with you." A shout arose "Grant! Grant! Grant!, and people sprang to their feet wild with excitement, and three cheers were proposed, which were given with wild enthusiasm. My father arose and bowed, and the crowd began to surge around him; after that dining became impossible, and an informal reception was held for perhaps three-quarters of an hour, but there seemed to be no end to the crowd assembling, my father left the dining room and retired to his apartments. All this scene was most vividly impressed upon my youthful mind.

Senator Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania, Ex-Secretary of War, soon called at Willard's Hotel for my father, and accompanied him, with his staff, to the White House, where President and Mrs. Lincoln were holding a reception.

As my father entered the drawing room door at the White House, the other visitors fell back in silence, and President Lincoln received my father most cordially, taking both his hands, and saying "I am most delighted to see you, General." I, myself, shall never forget this first meeting of Lincoln and Grant. It was an impressive affair, for there, stood the Executive of this great Nation welcoming the commander of its armies. I see them now before me, Lincoln, tall, thin, and impressive, with deeply lined face, and his strong sad eyes; Grant compact, of good size, but looking small beside the President, with his broad square head and compressed lips—decisive and resolute. This was a thrilling moment, for in the hands of these two men, was the destiny of our country. Their work was co-operation, for the preservation of our great nation, and for the liberty of man. They remained talking together for a few moments, and then Grant passed on into the East Room, with the crowd which surrounded and cheered him wildly and all present were eager to press his hand. The guests present forced him to stand upon a sofa, insisting that he could be better seen by all. I remember that my father, of whom they wished to make a hero, blushed most modestly at these enthusiastic attentions; all present, joining in expressions of affection and applause. Soon a messenger reached my father calling him back to the side of Mrs. Lincoln, and with her, he made a tour of the reception rooms followed by President Lincoln, whose noble, rugged face beamed with pleasure and gratification.

When an opportunity presented itself for them to speak privately, President Lincoln said to my father: "I am to formally present you, your commission tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, and knowing, General, your dread of speaking, I have written out what I have to say, and will read it and it will only be four or five sentences. I would like you to say something in reply, which will soothe the feeling of jealousy among the officers and be encouraging to the Nation." Thus spoke this great and noble peacemaker to the General who so heartily coincided with him in sentiments and work for union and peace.

When the reception was over at the White House, my father returned to Willard's Hotel, where a great crowd was again assembled to greet him, and remained with him until a late hour of the night. After the crowd had dispersed, my father sat down and wrote what he intended to say, the following day, in receiving his commission promoting him to the lieutenant generalcy and to the command of the Union Armies.

Father proceeded to the White House a few minutes before 10 o'clock the next morning, permitting me to accompany him. Upon

arriving there, General Grant and his staff were ushered into the President's office, which I remember was the room immediately above what is known now as the Green Room of the Executive Mansion. There, the President and his Cabinet were assembled, and after a short and informal greeting, all standing, the President faced General Grant, and from a sheet of paper read the following:

"General Grant: The Nation's appreciation of what you have done, and its reliance upon you for what remains to be done, in the existing great struggle, are now presented, with this commission constituting you lieutenant-general in the army of the United States. With this high honor devolves upon you also a corresponding responsibility. As the country herein trusts you, so under God, it will sustain you. I scarcely need to add, that with what I here speak goes my hearty concurrence."

My father taking from his pocket a sheet of paper containing the words that he had written the night before, read quietly and modestly, to the President and his Cabinet:

"Mr. President, I accept the commission with gratitude for the high honor conferred. With the aid of the noble armies that have fought in so many fields for our common country, it will be my earnest endeavor, not to disappoint your expectations. I feel the full weight of the responsibilities now devolving upon me, and I know that if they are met, it will be due to those armies, and, above all to the favor of the Providence, which leads both nations and men."

President Lincoln seemed to be profoundly happy, and General Grant deeply gratified. It was a supreme moment, when these two patriots shook hands in confirming the compact that was to finish our terrible Civil War and to save our united country, and to give us a nation, without master and without a slave.

From the time of these meetings, the friendship between the President and my father was most close and loyal. President Lincoln seemed to have absolute confidence in General Grant, and my father always spoke of the President with the deepest admiration and affection. This affection and loyal confidence was maintained between them until their lives ended.

I feel deeply grateful to have been present when these two patriots met, on the occasion when they loyally promised one another to preserve the Union at all costs.

I preserve, always as a treasure, in my home, a large bronze medallion, which was designed by a distinguished artist at the request of the loyal citizens of Philadelphia, upon the happy termination of our great Civil War, and which is a beautiful work of art. Upon this bronze medallion are three faces, in relief, with the superscription: "Washington the Father, Lincoln the Savior and Grant the Preserver," emblematic of a great and patriotic trinity.

[Major-General Frederick D. Grant, United States Army, is the son of General Ulysses S. Grant. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in the Class of 1871 and served in the Fourth Cavalry until October, 1881, when he resigned. He returned to the military service May 16, 1898, to serve as Colonel of the 11th New York Volunteer Infantry, was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers May 27, 1898, in which office he served in Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands until February 28, 1901, when he vacated his commission by accepting appointment as Brigadier-General in the regular army. He was promoted to the grade of Major-General February 6, 1906, and is now the second senior officer in the army. While out of the military service General Grant was U. S. Minister at Vienna and subsequently one of the Police Commissioners of the City of New York.—Editor.]

## Illinois' Opportunity and Duty

By HARRY L. BIRD,

Secretary, Legislative Voters League of Illinois.



HARRY L. BIRD

The younger generation of voters in Illinois now have a chance to help do a work which their predecessors failed to do, namely, to clean up the state legislature. The old "Senate combine" has been smashed, to be sure, but though the tone of the state senate has been raised, the lower house still remains "lower" in more senses than one, as recent sensational revelations seem to indicate.

So far as Illinois is concerned, the most important question of the day is the improvement of its legislature, and the opportunity for accomplishing this was never better than at present. Disclosures

made in the first instance by the Chicago press in connection with the senatorial election scandal and reinforced by subsequent testimony before the grand juries of Cook and Sangamon counties, have awakened the public to the necessity for vigorous action. It is not necessary to name any names or throw mud at particular individuals in order to make the point clear, because a large proportion of the Assembly is under general suspicion and several persons have already been incriminated.

Years ago, Chicago had the same experience locally with the old "gray wolves" of the city council, but after persistent and systematic effort succeeded in ridding itself of practically all of the disreputable aldermen; consequently it is natural that this city should take the lead in an effort to do for the state what was done for the city.

This is the work that the Legislative Voters League is attempting to do. The league originated in Chicago a few years ago, having for its primary object the betterment of the legislative delegation from Cook county, but it has since broadened the sphere of its activities and is now a state-wide organization with directors in Jacksonville, Rockford, Peoria and other points. Advisory councils have been organized or are being organized in each senatorial district, and public co-operation is solicited.

Local correspondents are desired in every part of the state. These correspondents will be expected to furnish reliable information concerning political conditions and legislative candidates in their respective districts, and volunteers are wanted. The Advisory Councils will be recruited from these correspondents. Names of correspondents will not be disclosed where so requested. Party affiliations are not important so long as the correspondent is patriotic and able to look at the situation from the standpoint of public welfare rather than that of mere partisan advantage. Names of men of this character are desired and may be

sent to the League's headquarters, Room 1634, 143 Dearborn Street. Persons whose time will not permit them to render personal service to the league are invited to enroll as members upon payment of nominal membership dues; two dollars or ten dollars, depending upon whether the membership is of the associate or sustaining class.

Briefly stated, the purpose of the league is to furnish information and to give an effective vehicle for the average citizen to make his influence felt upon the side of good government. Militant good citizenship in the opinion of the league does not mean blind political partisanship.

Several causes have operated to keep back the legislature of the otherwise progressive State of Illinois, the chief reason being the system of minority representation or cumulative voting which was enthroned in the state constitution some forty years ago. The idea was good in theory but was not sufficiently safeguarded, and in practice has proved a most dismal failure, for the reason that it makes it possible to have legislative choices cut and dried in advance of the election, owing to the fact that in few or none of the districts are full tickets nominated. In republican districts, two republicans and one democrat are nominated, and in democratic districts two democrats and one republican for a total of three seats.

At the last legislative election, in thirty-four of the fifty-one senatorial districts—exactly two-thirds—the voters were practically disfranchised as to their votes for members of the house of representatives of the state through the mutual agreement or common action of the managers of the two major parties in placing upon the primary ballot not "Vote for three," but "Vote for two" or "Vote for one," thereby limiting the total number of their nominations to three men for three seats, and thus doing away with all possibility of a contest or choice by voters at the polls.

The present primary law, under which state-wide primaries will be held on September 15th next, contains a provision making it possible to continue this disfranchisement by giving to the senatorial committeemen power to limit the number of their candidates for the House to less than three, (three being the number of vacancies to be filled in each district), and thereby continue the notorious bi-partisan combine which has disgraced the Illinois legislature.

This situation is not new in the state, but it has grown more flagrant through years of toleration. The only remedy short of a constitution amendment is concerted action on the part of the voters of each district whereby pressure will be brought to bear upon the party organizations to compel the managers to allow a sufficient number of legislative nominations to permit a genuine freedom of choice at the fall election. In other words, the major parties having it in their power to limit the number of nominations should allow a full ticket which would mean three nominations by each party; or, if this is considered too radical a step, then the total should be not less than four. Otherwise, old parties should not be surprised if the voters turn to the candidates of the minor parties or to independent candidacies for relief.

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Harry L. Bird is the newly elected secretary of the Legislative Voters League of Illinois of which Mr. Clifford W. Barnes of Chicago and Lake Forest is the president. Mr. Bird is a lawyer and former newspaper man, and was at one time connected with the financial department of the City of Chicago. He is a member of the Hamilton and City Clubs of Chicago and other civic organizations. He was born in Wisconsin and educated in Illinois.

## The Great Wigwam Convention in Chicago May 16, 1860

BY GEORGE STEPHENS,  
Editor Aurora, Ill., Daily Beacon.

Long before the Republican National Convention met in Chicago on May 16, 1860, it was evident that it was to be a remarkable affair. In the first place, it was the initial appearance of a national convention in the west. Cincinnati had had one before, but this was the first time that the great event was to come still further west. The west was coming to the front because a new star had arisen in the political firmament and strangely enough its rays were seen in the western sky long before they were in the eastern horizon. That star was Abraham Lincoln.

On the same day that Illinois newspapers commenced to publish the call for county conventions to nominate delegates to the state and they to the national convention at Chicago, there appeared an account of Mr. Lincoln's first appearance of note in the east. Perhaps it will help to make the situation clear by quoting from an editorial of the Aurora, Illinois., Beacon of March 8, 1860:

"The time was when, of necessity, a man who was a candidate for any very prominent place in the government of the United States must show himself in New York City. But now, westward the star of empire has so taken its way that the first question with the party making the nomination is, 'What will the Mississippi Valley say?'"

That New York City herself was equally impressed with Lincoln is shown in the same article, when a description of Mr. Lincoln's speech at Cooper Union is republished from the New York Tribune which was very complimentary to Douglas and very favorable to Bates.

"The speech of Abraham Lincoln," said the Tribune, "was one of the happiest and most convincing political arguments ever made in this city, and was addressed to a crowded and most appreciative audience. Since the days of Clay and Webster, no man has spoken to a larger assemblage of the intellect and mental culture of our city. No man ever before made such an impression on his first appeal to a New York audience. Mr. Lincoln speaks for the Republican cause tonight at Providence, R. I., and it is hoped that he will speak once more in Connecticut before he sets his face homeward."

And then, equal to any modern advertising, the Tribune article closes, "We shall soon issue this speech in pamphlet form for cheap circulation."

A week later we find, "Hon. Abraham Lincoln, since his great effort in New York City, has spoken in Worcester, Mass., also in Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Connecticut. He is doing Yeomen service, but the yeomanry will be making him their best returns."

Thus we find Lincoln's star of destiny leading him to the east just as the star of our western empire was moving westward. The preparations for the national convention at Chicago appeared to stir the state for we find in an announcement of the Illinois Republican state convention to be held at Decatur, May 9, that arrangements were being made to accommodate large crowds. "A hall is being erected," it was an-



nounced, "fifty feet wide and 120 long in imitation of that to be erected in Chicago. The citizens of Decatur will vie with each other in giving delegates the best of treatment and fare at the most liberal rates."

At that convention Abraham Lincoln was endorsed for the Republican nomination for the presidency. He was called the "rail splitter," and it was in this convention that he was called upon for the short speech which cinched the backing of the Illinois delegation for him. It was plainly evident that Chicago meant to do everything in her power to nominate Lincoln. Although the city had many large halls, one indeed as large as that in Charleston where the Democratic convention was then being held, it was decided that a special building must be erected.

The wigwam was 180 feet long and 90 feet wide, and stood on the corner of Lake and Market Streets. A stage extended along the east side of the hall and at each end was a spacious committee room. The space in front of the stage was reserved for newspaper men and back of that rose the seats for the delegates. The ladies gallery was on three sides of the building. Seventy pillars supported the gallery and there were four stairways leading up to that floor. There were five skylights and twenty-five windows. Twelve thousand visitors were provided for in the wigwam. The ladies assisted the young Republicans of the city in decorating the place. Towers were placed at the corners of the building and flag poles were moored on top of them. In one tower was a small cannon. It was apparent that the plans of the Chicago people had not been formed with an inaccurate estimate of what would be required. When the national convention opened on the morning of May 16 there were 10,000 people in the wigwam. Women packed the galleries, delegates filled the seats on the main floor, the newspaper writers, some 900 in number, were in their places, the platform was crowded and the telegraph instruments, installed for the first time in a national convention, were ticking off the words that were to be a battle call for action.

It was evident that the delegates had come to that convention for business. Following the custom of previous conventions, the Chicago Board of Trade had provided some social affairs. One of these was a pleasure trip on the lake at six o'clock in the evening of the first day's session. But there were so few in attendance when the special fleet of boats was ready to leave the dock that the affair was given up altogether. The convention, assembled at five o'clock in the afternoon, kept on during the evening with its business. At the afternoon session on the second day of the convention, the excitement was at fever heat. The wigwam was packed with a crowd of 12,000 people. Every foot of area that could entrances were filled. Men and boys were perched upon the railings and suspended among the timbers and braces which supported the galleries. The occupied was taken up and all the aisles, passageways and even the There were as many people outside the building as inside.

The Chicago convention in 1860 introduced another innovation that later decided more than one political contest. The New York delegation, backing William H. Seward for the presidency on the strength of his splendid public service and his great prominence, had planned for a series of remarkable demonstrations. No sooner had the convention opened on the first day than the Seward men came to the fore. They shouted at the top of their lungs, waved their hats and waved flags. Every time the name of Seward was mentioned or hinted at, this demonstration was

on. Lincoln's friends saw that they must do something too, and it was not long before the Lincoln states' delegates were provided with flags and instructions to yell every time "Old Abe" was referred to in any way.

William M. Evarts, one of the greatest leaders of the Republican party, in an eloquent speech, nominated Seward. Thereat the New York delegation went wild. The scene was one never to be forgotten.

Then Norman B. Judd of Chicago, nominated Lincoln. The demonstration was enthusiastic for the "rail splitter of the Sangamon," but it was not so strong as for Seward. The forces were not so well organized and there had been little time to get into any concerted action. But when the nomination of Lincoln was seconded by Caleb B. Smith of Indiana the real demonstration of the convention started. The women in the galleries had been asked to wave their handkerchiefs. Hundreds of flags had been distributed throughout the vast amphitheatre. There was no need for a signal. No sooner had Mr. Smith concluded than the whole audience seemed to rise and join in the shouting. The Seward delegates were swept off their feet. If they did not stand up they were lost to sight and so many of them arose to witness the scene.

Three ballots only were needed. Seward received 173 and Lincoln 102 on the first. Indiana and Illinois, with twenty-six and twenty-two votes respectively, were the only states that cast the full delegate vote for Lincoln, while New York with seventy, Wisconsin with ten, Michigan with twelve, California eight, Minnesota eight, Kansas six and District of Columbia two, were the states voting solidly for Seward. Of course both men had the benefit of split votes from other state delegations.

On the second ballot, Lincoln received 181 votes to Seward's 184, the Illinois man making substantial gains in New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa.

On the first ballot Ohio had voted eight for Lincoln, five for McLean and thirty-four for Chase. The second ballot showed Ohio with fourteen for Lincoln, three for McLean and twenty-nine for Chase.

As the taking of the third ballot commenced it was evident that Lincoln's chances were becoming stronger. Massachusetts took four votes from Seward and gave them to Lincoln. Other states giving more votes to Lincoln than on the second ballot were Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio and Oregon.

Those who had kept close tab on the balloting now saw that Lincoln, with a vote of 231½ to Seward's 180, had the nomination in his grasp. Three more votes would give Lincoln more than the requisite two-thirds majority. A member of the Ohio delegation sprang to his chair, changed four votes from Chase to Lincoln and "it was all over but the shouting."

The assembly broke loose. The noise was so terrific that the firing of the little cannon mounted in one of the towers of the wigwam could not be heard inside. This kept up for many minutes and when it died away, Mr. Evarts of New York in a ringing speech came out strong in pledge of Seward's support for the nominee of the convention, Abraham Lincoln.

"The state of New York," said Evarts, "came here to nominate a man who has served the state from boyhood up. It was from Governor Seward that most of us learned to love Republican principles and the Republican party. His fidelity to the party and the principle that the majority

govern, his interest in the advancement of our party to its victory that our country may rise to its true glory induces me to speak his sentiments, as I do indeed the opinions of our delegations, when I move as I do now, that the nomination of Abraham Lincoln of Illinois as the Republican candidate for the suffrage of the whole country for the office of chief magistrate of the American Union be made unanimous."

The rest of the convention was devoted to perfunctory work in the nomination of Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, for Vice-President. Orators attempted to speak but were not heard. Business over the delegates broke away for railroad and lake excursions. The president of the convention made a brief speech in adjourning the assembly and in closing said:

"Now, gentlemen, that we have completed so well, so thoroughly, the great work which the people sent us here to do, let us adjourn to our several constituencies; and, thanks be to God who giveth the victory, we will triumph."



#### THE TRIBUTE OF A CENTURY.

The quantity and quality of materials already published about Abraham Lincoln has reached such ponderous proportions that it is almost with misgivings that the editors recommend another volume upon the life and work of this great subject.

The Lincoln Centennial, however, has produced so much literature of surpassing merit that the preservation and presentation within reasonable space of the thoughts of the greatest modern thinkers and leaders upon that occasion seem to us an effort worthy of the widest appreciation.

It is in this spirit that we call to the attention of our readers a book recently published by A. C. McClurg & Co., under the title "Abraham Lincoln. The Tribute of a Century" by Hon. Nathan William MacChesney, of Chicago, one of Illinois' brightest young men and a member of the Lincoln League. The excellence of the individual articles selected, their scope and the list of authors represented show clearly a keen editorial insight and patriotic purpose. The reading of this volume serves not alone to acquaint us with the many phases of Lincoln's character depicted therein, but, in addition inspires our earnest devotion to the great causes for which he lived and died.

This book should be in the possession of every American family and in every collection of Lincolniana. During the Lincoln Centennial celebrations held throughout the country in 1909 men of every point of view, of every part of America, and from every class, all competent, gave public estimates of the life and influence of Abraham Lincoln. Their words have been collected here and welded into a connected and definitive work.

Some of the authors and their papers are: Theodore Roosevelt, "Abraham Lincoln"; Woodrow Wilson, "A Man of the People"; Adlai E. Stevenson, "Lincoln, The Statesman"; Lyman Abbott, "Lincoln as Labor Leader"; Julia Ward Howe, "A Vision (poem)"; Jenkin Lloyd Jones, "The Prophet on the Stump"; Joseph W. Folk, "The Lincoln Memorial"; Henry Van Dyke, "From Washington to Lincoln"; Booker T. Washington, "An Ex-Slave's Tribute."



Distinguished Guests on Centenary Day at the Tomb of Lincoln in Springfield, Illinois  
(In the group are Ambassadors Bryce and Jusserand, Mr Bryan, Senator Dolliver, and U S. Judges, Grosscup, Humphrey, and Landis.)

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Statue of Abraham Lincoln by Adolph Alexander Weinman, Erected in  
the Public Square of Hodgenville, Kentucky, by the State of  
Kentucky and the Lincoln Farm Association  
(Mr. Weinman was a pupil of Augustus Saint-Gaudens)

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## Direct Primary Law

BY HONORABLE SAMUEL A. ETTELSON,  
Illinois State Senator.



SAMUEL A. ETTELSON

The enactment of a valid direct primary law for the state of Illinois is a more difficult matter than it appears. It is the most troublesome subject that our General Assembly has legislated upon in decades. The Supreme Court of our state has invalidated three separate and distinct primary laws on account of their unconstitutionality. The underlying difficulty seems to rest in the peculiar provision of the Constitution of our state, viz., Article IV, Sections 7 and 8, which is as follows:

"The house of representatives shall consist of three times the number of

the members of the senate. In all elections of representatives aforesaid, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates, as he shall see fit; and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected."

The highest judicial tribunal in our state has decided that a primary is an election and that a valid primary law must give the voter the same privilege of cumulating his vote at a primary as the voter has at an election; if such privilege is denied the voter at a primary the primary law is unconstitutional. Our Supreme Court has also held that no law can require each of the political parties to nominate three candidates for representative in the General Assembly. As the court has pointed out, if such requirement be made the minority party and majority party will both be compelled to nominate three candidates for the lower house, and in many instances this will result in the election by the dominant party of all three of its nominees. In this way the provision of the constitution known as the Minority representation feature of our Constitution, will be rendered practically nugatory.

A direct primary is an instrument which springs originally from the elector, and hence the voter himself must have the right to determine how many candidates representative shall be placed in nomination by his political party. No political committee has the right to determine this for the elector.

It must be borne in mind that the clause of the Illinois Constitution providing for the nomination of members of the General Assembly, is totally different from that of the Constitution in any other state in the United States. This is the reason why the primary laws of our state have been so difficult to frame. If our Constitution were similar to the Constitution of other states little difficulty would exist. In few, if any, states, other than our own, are nominees for representatives in the

General Assembly called upon to canvass an entire senatorial district in order to secure a nomination or election. In this state there are 51 senatorial districts, in each of which a state senator is elected. These senatorial districts, outside of Cook County, cover territory in several counties. In each district there are to be elected three representatives. Each candidate for representative must cover the same territory as a candidate for the state senate. At the same time there must be accorded to the voter the privilege of so distributing or cumulating his vote that the minority party in a senatorial district may, if possible, elect a minority representative from such senatorial district.

In none of the other states does such a provision obtain. Each state has two branches in its legislature, a senate and a house of representatives. The senatorial districts are properly apportioned according to population while these districts are subdivided into representative districts and in accordance with the plurality rule, the candidate of his party for representative receiving the highest number of votes in the representative district is the nominee of that party.

No better illustration of the well-nigh insuperable barriers that have confronted the legislature in drafting a legal direct primary law can be presented than a quotation from the language of Supreme Court Justice Carter in his specially concurring opinion in the case of *People v. Strassheim*, 240 Ill., 270. Judge Carter says:

"After all the legislation and litigation on this subject, the legislative branch of the government should have been told, clearly and explicitly, by the opinion in this case, just what conditions must be met in order to draft a constitutional law governing legislative nominations by direct primary. If such a law cannot be drafted without rendering nugatory the constitutional provisions for minority representation, as intimated in the majority opinion in this case, then, in my judgment, the court should have stated such fact in this opinion in language that could not be misunderstood."

It might be said that the opinion of the court in that case seems to intimate that grave doubt exists in the mind of the court whether in view of the peculiar language of the constitution of our state governing the matter of minority representation a valid direct primary law can be drafted pertaining to the nomination of representatives in the General Assembly.

With this in mind the Forty-Sixth General Assembly wisely hit upon the plan of separating from the general primary law all reference to the nomination of members of the General Assembly. The law making body passed two bills and provided for the nomination of members of the legislature in a separate law, and in another measure provided for the nomination of all elective officers, such as state, county and city, etc.

The reason for this action was plain and the Legislature should be commended in this regard. Should the Supreme Court see fit again to set aside the separate law covering the nomination of members of the General Assembly, the main measure which provides for the nomination of other officials will still be in force and effect. If the main measure be assailed it will probably be upheld by the court of last resort.

Other states have direct primary laws and these laws have been sustained in their courts of last resort.

No good reason occurs at this time why a direct primary law in this state, which eliminates the troublesome question of minority representation should not be interpreted as constitutional.

## Officers of Aurora Post, Lincoln League



ALBERT C. WILSON,  
President



CHARLES MICHELS,  
Vice-President



E. L. HOWE,  
Sec'y-Treas.



## Aurora Post of the Lincoln League

ALBERT C. WILSON, PRESIDENT.

When reports came from Springfield early in December, 1909, announcing the organization of the Lincoln League of Illinois, there was a great amount of interest aroused in all parts of the state.

In regarding the preamble and object of this League, the fire of patriotism in the hearts of Illinois sons was fanned to a white heat, the result being that great numbers gathered together in different localities to organize Lincoln Posts, each member feeling it an honor to belong to an organization which has for its object: the raising of the standard citizenship in Illinois to conform to Lincoln's idea that, "Right makes might."

Aurora could not afford to be behind the stampede of organization, therefore, came quickly to the front and organized the Aurora Post, the latter part of December, 1909. Our Post is going to grow and be a leader because we desire to see the principles of Abraham Lincoln perpetuated. We believe there is no better way to fulfill the object of this League than by having the young men of this state take an interest in the affairs of Government. The future Legislators must be made up of the young men of today, consequently, it is necessary that they become interested in all civic and political questions of City, State and Nation, so that they can meet their responsibility and uphold the principles advocated and practiced by Lincoln.

As the time drew near for the first Annual Banquet of the Lincoln League, which was held in Second Regiment Armory, Chicago, Feb. 12, 1910, we found Aurora Post very anxious to attend same. A happy crowd met at the C. B. & Q. Depot to make the trip to Chicago, where they enjoyed the very excellent menu which had been prepared. Our Post was seated at two tables and when the crowd of twelve hundred diners arose to cheer the orchestra and sing "America," we took our part to the best of our ability.

We all enjoyed the speeches which were made and none left the Banquet Hall but felt amply repaid for being there. It was no small honor to hear Honorable John Temple Graves, who is so widely known as an orator. The address of States Attorney Wayman was also greatly enjoyed, especially, as it came from a man who was showing by his work that he not only believed the principles of Lincoln but put them into practice.

At the formal organization of our Post the following officers were elected: Albert C. Wilson, President; Chas. Michels, Vice-President; E. L. Howe, Secretary-Treasurer. We had the pleasure of hearing some very fine addresses by some of the state officers of the League, also Hon. Harry F. Atwood, of Chicago. Mr. Atwood gave a very touching word painting in which Abraham Lincoln had a central place. We hope to hear him again in one of his able addresses.

In conclusion, let me say that I believe there is a great future for the Lincoln League and I trust we will take advantage of every opportunity to encourage any public officials or private citizens in anything they may do to suppress corruption of any form.

## The Deep Water Way

BY WALLACE G. CLARK,  
Trustee Sanitary District of Chicago.



WALLACE G. CLARK

A Deep Water Way connecting the Great Lakes with the Gulf of Mexico is of as great importance to this Country as that which will result from the building of the Panama Canal, for it is through this natural artery of trade that is required to develop the amazing possibilities of the vast and fertile heart of the American Continent.

The forcefulness of this statement must strike any one who adequately grasps the transportation opportunities offered by the fifty-five navigable rivers that are tributaries to the Mississippi.

There was a day when the lands that border the Mighty Mississippi River were considered worthless, but to-day this great garden land of soil has been found capable of producing crops in untold wealth. Each year the railroads have felt the demand of an increasing prosperity; transportation has become one of the greatest problems for the future, and there is only one way we can look for relief and that is through our waterways.

In the face of steadily increasing cost of living, the development of the inland waterways affords the means of aiding in checking this serious menace by providing cheap transportation for the staples, leaving to the producer fair returns without overburdening the consumer, and the congested condition of the railroads is witness to the fact that they can spare the traffic that waterways can carry for less than one-quarter the cost of transportation by rail.

The many possibilities of developing the resources of this country, which can be brought about through improving our inland waterways, makes it a subject which calls for the most serious thought of the Nation. There is no public body that has done more to bring about the discussion which is necessary to precede a great undertaking of this character than the Sanitary District of Chicago—in fact, the District, cutting through the great stone divide, first opened up the possibility of connecting the Great Lakes with the Mississippi Valley.

While the building of the main channel between Chicago and Lockport gave the first opportunity for such a highway, it was the introduction before the 45th General Assembly of the Sanitary District's Deep Waterway Bill, covering that stretch between Lockport and Brandons road, known as the Shanahan level, that brought about the State wide discussion which took place and finally resulted in the passing of the

Constitutional amendment, authorizing an expenditure by the State of \$20,000,000, to develop that section of the Des Plaines and Illinois Valleys between Lockport and Utica.

The introduction of the Sanitary District's Deep Water Way Bill at once brought to the front in opposition all those private interests, claiming vested rights in the Des Plaines and Illinois Valleys. This resulted in much discussion of Deep Water Way possibilities and the Assembly took a recess that the subject might again be taken up at an adjourned session.

The passage of the Constitutional amendment, permitting a \$20,000,000 bond issue, did not originate with those friendly to the District's bill, but had the full support of that opposition which has always been antagonistic to the District developing the electrical energy created, in the flow of water passing through the main channel of the Drainage Canal, but through the rapid fire messages of Governor Charles S. Deneen, and the work of the Sanitary District trustees, the Assembly and the public had been well advised of the importance of needed legislation touching this subject; therefore, in order to defeat the District's bill and that the Legislators might show to their constituents what has been done in aid of a Deep Water Way, almost like magic over night, the Constitutional amendment was originated and received the full support of that opposition, although many friends of the Deep Water Way aided in its support, not realizing that it was a subterfuge to be used for delay and ultimate defeat of any Deep Water Way legislation, and that its originators believed that the people would vote down any proposition to increase the bonded indebtedness of the State.

At the election which followed the adjournment of the Assembly, to the surprise of this opposition, the people had caught at the phrase "Deep Water Way" and approved the Constitutional amendment by an overwhelming vote, and now we find this same opposition that aided in originating the Constitutional amendment, to-day, doing everything in its power to defeat the carrying out of the purposes for which this bill was approved by the people, and that it has organized a press bureau that public sentiment may be moulded in opposition throughout the State—and if the friends of Deep Water Way are not alive to the situation, they will wake up to the fact when it is too late that this opposition has not only defeated all possibilities of a deep water way, but that it has taken away the State's opportunity of benefiting from the large revenues that can be derived by developing the water power in the Des Plaines and Illinois Valleys; a systematic campaign is now going on for this defeat.

During the month of May upwards of 50,000 copies of a pamphlet called the "Public Service" were sent out by this opposition, throughout the State of Illinois, in which it displays in bold type the statement "Public Ownership's Heaviest Failure, the World's Greatest Experiment Ridden by Politics and Incompetence; Chicago Drainage District's Power Plant at Lockport—Used as a Political Toy.

It is not necessary to answer the many false, wilful and malicious statements made in this pamphlet, further than to state that the Drainage Board, through its municipal plant, has reduced the cost of electrical energy, furnished the many municipalities, taxable to the District from \$105 per arc light per year for light furnished by overhead service and \$135 per arc light per year for conduit service, to \$32.00 per arc light

per year, and still with this great reduction, if the Sanitary District were a private corporation instead of a municipal body, the trustees would have been justified, through its earnings, to have declared a dividend to its stockholders within twelve months after the first kilowat of electrical energy was delivered to its first consumer.

One of the most interesting articles that could be written to-day would be one headed "Fooing the People" and to be honestly edited by the Electrical Combine of this State, as to the means employed.

### LINCOLN ORATORICAL CONTEST

In pursuance of Section Seven of Article Six of the Constitution of the Lincoln League the Executive Committee appointed Hon. Charles W. Hadley of Wheaton, Chairman of a committee on the oratorical contest.

During the month of December notices were mailed to all the colleges and universities of the State of Illinois, notifying them that students of their institutions were invited to participate in the Lincoln Oratorical Contest, all orations to be submitted on or before January 25th. In response to these notices the following contestants submitted their orations on Lincoln as follows:

Raymond Pruitt, Chicago, Ill., "The Great American Unifer"; J. Ben Wand, Decatur, Ill., "Abraham Lincoln"; Donald L. Breed, Chicago, Ill., "Abraham Lincoln"; I. E. Ferguson, Chicago, Ill., "Lincoln, Apostle of a Universal Religion"; L. E. Elam, Greenville, Ill., "Lincoln, the Man of the People"; Miss F. E. Allen, Chicago, Ill., "Abraham Lincoln, Political Idealist"; W. J. Stephenson, Bourbonnais, Ill., "Lincoln, the Ideal Citizen"; Helen Prindle Patton, Evanston, Ill., "A Patriot's Gethsemane"; Miss Alma Ball, Chicago, Ill., "Abraham Lincoln"; D. L. Carlson, Greenville, Ill., "Lincoln, the Man"; Stonewall Brown, Chicago, Ill., "The Attitude of Abraham Lincoln Toward the South"; Thomas E. Hicks, Chicago, Ill., "The Lincoln Bridge"; R. H. Gleason, Chicago, Ill., "Abraham Lincoln, The Public Man"; Harry L. Smith, Galesburg, Ill., "Lincoln and Republicanism"; Herman M. Schwarz, Jacksonville, Ill., "Abraham Lincoln"; Miss Frances Wilson, Galesburg, Ill., "Lincoln and the Homely Virtues."

Before this time, Rev. John Thompson of Wheaton, pastor of the Gary Memorial M. E. Church, Judge Frank Plain of Aurora, County Judge of Kane County and Judge Adelor J. Petit of Chicago, Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, were chosen as judges of the contest. The orations were submitted to the judges and they selected the following as winners of the prizes:

First Prize—Helen Prindle Patton, 616 Foster Street, Evanston, Ill.

Second Prize—J. Ben Wand, Care James Milliken U., Decatur, Ill.

Third Prize—Harry L. Smith, Care Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.; Raymond Pruitt, 5635 Lexington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

All the orations were fine productions and it was with some difficulty that the judges agreed upon the successful contestants. It is hoped that next year more time will be given to the participants so that the orations may be presented sooner and the successful contestants given an opportunity to deliver their orations. In this issue we publish the oration winning first place and the others will be published later.

## LINCOLN.

New heroes rise above the toiling throng,  
 And daily come resplendent into view,  
 To pass again, remembered by a few,  
 And leave one form in bold relief and strong  
 That higher looms as ages march along—  
 One name that lingers in the memory, too—  
 And singers through all time shall raise the song  
 And keep it swelling loud and ringing true!  
 Lo, where the feet of Lincoln passed, the earth  
 Is sacred—where he sleeps we set a shrine!  
 O, to have pressed his hand! That had sufficed  
 To make my children wonder at my worth—  
 Yet, let them glory, since their land and mine  
 Hath reared the greatest martyr after Christ.

S. E. KISER.

## A PATRIOT'S GETHSEMANE.

It is night in a great city. In a room in the chief mansion a man stands solitary, lost in thought—a tall, ungainly figure with stooping shoulders; the stern face is haggard and seamed with lines of care; his eyes are sad and weary; but in his countenance rests the calm of a soul surrendered to deep experiences.

Bowed down with an agony of mental struggle, he stands absorbed in gloomy contemplation. There sounds in his ears the measured tread of marching feet in the streets below, the clatter of galloping squads of cavalry, and the low rumble of artillery wagons over the pavement, while in imagination he hears the cries and groans of anguished sufferers in the nearest army hospital. O, the dreadful curse of war! Would it never cease?

On the table before him lies a sheet of paper closely covered with writing, but as yet unfinished. Its completion awaits the final decision of this solitary man.

Has the time come? Do the people yet see that "the Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free?" Is the time yet come? How much longer must this man wait before striking his blow for freedom? Has he not for weary months controlled his passion against slavery for the sake of the Union, seeking for the least violent solution of the problem? Has he not appealed to the South to adopt a policy of gradual emancipation?

"I do not argue," he says, "I beseech you to make the argument yourselves. You cannot if you would, be blind to the signs of the times—the change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven, not wrecking nor rending anything. Will you not embrace it? So much good has not been done by any one effort in all past time, as in the providence of God it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it."

The lines of disappointment in his face deepen as he continues his meditation.

Had he not then turned to the Border States, urging upon them his scheme of compensated emancipation? "Our common country," he says, "is in great peril, demanding the loftiest views and boldest action to bring speedy relief. Once relieved, its form of government is saved to the world; its beloved history and cherished memories are vindicated, and its happy future fully assured and rendered inconceivably grand. To you more than to any others the privilege is given to assure that happiness, to swell that grandeur and to link your names therewith forever."

His melancholy face settles into greater sadness. How vain have been his pleadings! The haughty Southerners who even before his entrance to office, began their preparations for insurrection and separation, are now exultant in the glory of a half-won independence and fling only scorn and contempt in the face of his earnest arguments. They ridicule his uncouth manners; they challenge his sincerity; they build a wall of conspiracy about him.

Is it time? O, is it the hour to strike the blow which will dash the masks from the faces of his undeclared enemies? What of Congress and the Cabinet? Yes, what of the covert distrust and lurking disrespect of those whom he has chosen as his chief advisers? To be sure, Congress has been steadily advancing toward emancipation. Law after law has been passed, gradually limiting slavery and giving privileges to the bondsmen. But what does that mean? Satisfaction? No! Enmity on the part of the minority, and on the part of others, anger that he did not act more quickly.

In the darkness of the room he paces back and forth. Were they right? Should he take the step at once?

What of his party and his friends in the North? Those of his own household of political faith are threatening him with disloyalty, as if that for an instant would move him. Impatience, complaints, and distrust of his judgment come from the friends who love him most. Do they not realize that "without an army," (I quote from his biographer), "without an army, without a navy, without money, without munitions, he has stepped into the midst of the most stupendous, most widespread, most thoroughly equipped and appointed, most deeply planned and infamous rebellion of all history? Where traitors are in every department; where treason is the rule, loyalty the exception!" How alone he is. His friends—where are they? His enemies?—everywhere.

With the sighing of the wind outside, there comes before him the sorrow and destitution of his country. He hears the low cries of forlorn and bereaved mothers and sees the anguished faces of sisters and sweet-hearts. He has called for men only to order them to their death. He has called for more and more and where are they? With breaking heart and bitter thoughts he has scanned the death lists and visited the dying men in the hospitals. His heart is wrung with the sufferings of the people and he prays that the "mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away," yet he has the steadfastness to add "if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by one drawn with the sword, as was said three thou-

sand years ago, so still it must be said that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

Has the time come? If such a decisive step will stem the tide of foreign hostilities, is it not worth while? England and France may recognize these rebel states, and what then? In his ears there ring the strokes of hundreds of hammers building ships in English dockyards, ships to help the rebel states.

He pauses in his pacing to consider further the results. Would it, by introducing into this seemingly sectional strife, one great moral issue, win for the Union the righteous sympathy of mankind, or would the horror at a possible servile insurrection only augment the growing hostility of England and France? Would it bring down upon himself and his cause the overwhelming indignation of the world? He foresees the bitter enmity of the South and the increased fury for war, the scornful accusation that because of slavery and slavery alone, the great pilot of state was urging his ship through the darkest storm of war and bloodshed in the nation's history. What of his fine declarations that all was for the preservation of his beloved and cherished Union? It was not for the Union, but because of slavery that Abraham, "Father Abraham," allowed millions of his country's children to be plunged into grief.

In the North he sees the satisfaction of his party, and the wild delight of a people whose clamorous cries have at last been answered. But more than this, ah, more than this he discerns. His suffering heart, already weighed down with the sorrows of a nation, cries out that still more must be added to its burden, that this will not be the end,—war, bloodshed, sorrow, destitution must still continue until rebel pride has been subdued. And beyond that, he sees long years of perplexity and deeper problems yet to solve.

The shadows gather darker about his somber face. Does he see death lurking behind the curtain of the future? Does he understand the masses full of selfish greed and hate? Does he realize that out in the darkness of night there are forces of evil plotting his destruction? Does he see that the consummation of all this conspiracy and treachery and hatred will be the final triumph of his personal enemies? From an unbroken spirit come the words, "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it! In some way which men cannot see, all will be well in the end, because our cause is just and God is on our side."

And still he hesitates. The gloom of the room deepens. The silence of the decision hour is tense. His thoughts for a moment break away from the question in hand and turn with yearning to the simple work and freedom of his prairie life, when he wielded the axe and the sickle and carried his grist to the mill. There comes to mind the little log cabin with its chinks in the wall; the broad sunny fields, and the dark mysterious woods where he had wandered with free thoughts and a happy heart. What longing struggles within him for a relief from all this eating care, a chance to be a boy once more in his childhood home! And within this fierce longing does there come the dread certainty that nevermore shall he return to the little cabin, nevermore shall he see the faces of those beloved in his childhood? Does he see again the vision of the sacrifice, the dreadful cup that he must drink?

He stands alone. The great things of the world are done in lone-

liness. Alone on the steamer from Harrison's Landing he had plotted the first rough draft of his proclamation. Alone he had paced the gloomy road of indecision and perplexity, waiting for the light of duty to shine upon his path. Alone he had waited through disaster after disaster, till leaden-footed victory should ring out that the fitting hour had come.

And now the time is at hand to do or not to do. This man who has awed the nations into silence by his statesmanship stands with the destiny of three million slaves weighing upon his decision. The most compassionate and tender-hearted of men, he has restrained his own hatred of bondage to plead with the South. He has held out against party and friend for the sake of the Union. As the rugged oak on the mountain-side to which the people liken him, he has withstood the storms of persecution and scorn. Or like the very mountain itself, he has watched over the country—he has stood as a rock in a weary land, a covert from the storm, in whose shadow a people may find refuge and retreat.

The hour is come to do or not to do. Which shall it be? He moves to the open window and listens as if to catch on the silent air of night, the answer of a nation. The calm of midnight reigns on the city below. He thinks of the plantations far away, the tired toilers huddled in their tiny cabins. Is not their destiny linked with the destiny of all mankind? For

“When a deed is done for freedom, through the broad earth’s aching breast

Runs a thrill of joy prophetic, trembling on from east to west ;  
And the slave where’r he cowers, feels the soul within him climb  
To the awful verge of manhood, as the energy sublime  
Of a century bursts full blossomed on the thorny stem of time.”

In his eyes burns a sudden fire. His face is firm and strong again—  
The decision is made.

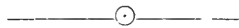
The scene shifts. He is no longer alone, but in the company of his country’s chosen men. On the table before him lies the final proclamation. Lincoln takes the pen and signs his name.

He signs! The shackles of three million slaves are struck to the ground!

He signs! The wavering factions of the North are united by a fury of enthusiasm into a confident, victorious people!

He signs! The ground is swept from under the feet of the South! The great moral issue at stake goes straight to the heart of the world!

This is for his country! And for himself? For him, a name honored on every shore; a memory forever cherished and revered by his countrymen; and among the sons of God, a martyr’s crown!



New occasions teach new duties;  
Time makes ancient good uncouth;  
They must upward still and onward  
Who would keep abreast of truth;  
Lo, before us gleam her camp fires!  
We ourselves must pilgrims be  
Launch our Mayflower and steer boldly  
Through the desperate winter sea.

—James Russell Lowell.



## Commission Form of Government

By HON. WILLIAM TUDOR APMADOC

Since what is known as "Commission Form of Government," was adopted by the City of Galveston in the year 1901, a large number of cities and towns throughout the United States have adopted plans of local government modeled in practically the the same form. Many other cities are following with interest the experiments, and it bodes well for an improvement, a needed improvement, in Municipal Government.

To review one of the modern forms of Municipal Government by Commission, will, I believe, bring out clearly wherein the commission plan differs from our present system.



WILLIAM TUDOR APMADOC

Colorado, like California, confers upon her cities the power of framing the Municipal Charter, and Colorado Springs is the most recent convert to the commission plan. Its City Charter, involving the commission plan, was adopted on May 11, 1909, by a vote of three thousand to two hundred.

Under the Charter of Colorado Springs, "powers of the city are vested in the elective officers of the City, the Mayor and four Councilmen, except as they are reserved to the people by the initiative referendum features of the Charter. The Mayor and Councilmen are elected at large for a term of four years, two of the Councilmen being elected every two years. The executive and administrative powers are distributed among these five departments: Department of water and waterworks, Department of finances, Department of public safety, Department of public works and property, Department of public health and sanitation."

The Mayor under this Charter is the commissioner of water and waterworks, the Council designating, by a majority vote, one of their number to be commissioner of each of the other departments. The Mayor in most of the Charters is assigned the head of the Department of public affairs, and in that regard the Colorado Springs Charter differs from the majority. The Mayor, although a member of the Council or commission, is still the chief executive officer of the City, and, upon the recommendation of the commissioner of the appropriate department, appoints the heads of such department and all of the employees of the City.

The Mayor under this Charter is given more power than that granted the Mayor in most Charters. The Mayor prepares the annual budget, which may be altered or decreased, but not increased—he is member ex-officio of all boards and commissions created by the Charter itself, or by ordinance of the commission. He has power of veto and the right of sus-

pension or removal of employees. This Charter protects the City in the matter of public franchises and utilities, in that it is provided therein that no franchises shall be granted without provision permitting the City to purchase the utility or property at physical valuation whenever the people deem it best so to do and vote in favor thereof. Twenty-five years is provided as the franchise limit, and no securities can be issued in excess of an amount fixed by the Council, and the Council is given the right to regulate rates, fares and charges of all public utility corporations.

The question might be asked here, "What if the Council refuses or neglects to perform these duties?" The answer is found in the provisions of the Charter and in those provisions regarding initiative, referendum and recall. Non-partisan elections are provided for, and all nominations made by petition. Civil Service and corrupt practices, as well as the initiative, referendum and recall, are provided for, and we behold the modern idea of Municipal Government. I refer to the Colorado Springs Charter as an example, for the reason that it is one of the most recent. The objects sought for and obtained in the commission plan of government are concentration and simplicity. Concentration of power secures the location of responsibility, and concentration combined with simplicity tends to expedite business—and these are the essential features of any efficient form of government.

There are about fifty cities in the United States which are now operating, or have decided to operate, under the commission or board plan of government, and more than sixty are considering the subject. In no place of its adoption has there been a return to the "Mayor-aldermanic" plan. Illinois is without an enabling act, authorizing Illinois Cities, Villages and Towns to adopt the commission form of government, although Governor Deneen in his message to the Special Session of the General Assembly in December, 1909, strongly urged that "such an act be passed as will confer upon Illinois Cities, Towns and Villages the power to adopt this form of government should they so desire." However, as it now appears through the revelations in the daily press, the General Assembly did not devote very much of its time to expostulating upon the theories of Municipal Government.

The Galveston plan of 1901 was greatly improved upon in the Houston plan adopted in 1904, by the addition of features relating to Civil Service and to referendum on franchises, and in turn the Des Moines, Iowa, plan, adopted in 1908, improved upon the Houston plan by the addition of a non-partisan primary and provisions relating to corrupt practices, the initiative and recall. The Charters of today, providing for commission form of government, contain in the main these provisions.

Briefly, Municipal Government by Commission means a small commission, elected at large, with ample pay and sufficient powers to completely and efficiently govern in the fullest and most modern sense of the term. Such a plan, with provision governing initiative, recall, referendum, civil service, corrupt practices, etc., is the modern idea of Municipal Government.

As to the success which has attended the efforts of bettering Municipal Government through this plan, time alone can reveal. However, under this plan Galveston has been rebuilt, Houston has reduced her tax rate, Des Moines has systemized and lessened her Municipal expenses, and in these cities, and in many others, the commission plan has resulted

in cleaner streets, purer water, better light, police, and general efficiency.

The aim of commission form of Municipal Government is to better provide the mechanism through which the Municipality can accomplish the expressed needs of its citizens. But good government cannot be obtained solely through a system, but any system, however perfect, in order to be successful must have behind it the active interest and support of the citizen.

An eloquent tribute from a recent speech of one of the greatest orators on Lincoln, Hon. W. H. Meigs, a prominent attorney in Great Falls, Mont.:

He took his beloved country in his arms, pressed it to his great heart and wept for it, and prayed over it, and loved it as tenderly as the mother loves the cooing babe, smiling so sweetly on her knee, the dearest thing in all the world.

He saw the need, he had the thought, he felt the throb of Him who, looking out upon humanity of His day, tossed hither and yon by every wind of doctrine, and, with aching heart, exclaimed: "Oh, Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how often would I have gathered thy children together, as a hen doth gather her brood under her wings, and ye would not."

He saw with a clearness of statesmanship, as by light divine, the hidden rocks in the pathway of the ship of state, and, without fear or favor, proclaimed the immutable law that "a house divided against itself cannot stand."

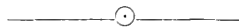
### LINCOLN IN LANTERN SLIDES.

The DeKalb Lincoln Collection consists of over 1,000 pictures about Lincoln including 200 different sittings. From this collection some fifty lantern slides have been made. The selection of the subjects were made by Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Miss Jane Addams and others for their lectures. About half of them are colored by Mrs. A. F. Rowley. The slides are as follows:

1. The Brady portrait, family favorite.
2. Norwich Cathedral, England.
3. Log birthplace of Lincoln.
4. Earliest portrait of Lincoln, extant.
5. Well dug by Lincoln.
6. First Monument to Lincoln, tree.
7. Lincoln's mother's grave.
8. Hesler portrait of Lincoln, 1857.
9. Hesler portrait of Lincoln, 1860.
10. Camerson Mill, where Lincoln worked.
11. The present appearance of the mill site.
12. Site of Offutt store, where Lincoln clerked.
13. The Lincoln Berry store.
14. Ann Rutledge's grave.
15. Bowling Green house, where Lincoln boarded.
16. Fassett negative of Lincoln.
17. Frame of rails split by Lincoln.
18. Ox yoke made by Lincoln.

19. Lincoln's father's log house, Charleston.
20. Lincoln's father's grave.
21. Lincoln and Hanks.
22. Lincoln's Springfield home.
23. The Wigwam, where Lincoln was nominated.
24. Lincoln and Grace Bedell incident.
25. Lincoln from Fay's original negative.
26. Lincoln raising flag at Independence Hall.
27. Lincoln and son, Tad.
28. Stowe—Phillips—Garrison—John Brown.
29. "We're Coming, Father Abraham," Auto.
30. "Battle Hymn of the Republic."
31. Lincoln in McClellan's tent.
32. Gen. Sherman and Generals.
33. Lincoln and Pinkerton.
34. Lincoln and Cabinet.
35. Theatre where Lincoln was shot.
36. Box in Ford's Theatre.
37. Chair Lincoln was in when shot.
38. House where Lincoln died.
39. Hanging of Conspirators.
40. Lincoln's body in state, Chicago Court House.
41. St. Gauden's statue, standing.
42. Ball statue (Whittier's poem).
43. St. Gauden's statue, seated.
44. Statue for birthplace, Weimman.
45. Another view of same.
46. Life size medallion, cut in stone by Prasuhn for DeKalb collection.
47. Bust model in clay by Westerberg for DeKalb Lincoln collection.
48. Profile of Westerberg bust.
49. White House.
50. Monument at Springfield, Ill.
51. American Flag.

These slides with a full description of each for a speaker's benefit, will be loaned for seven days for \$10.00. They are suitable for entertainments, G. A. R. patriotic clubs, historical society meetings, church services and schools. The renter of the slides will be entitled to arrange for one general entertainment or three to five exhibits in his or neighboring places, just so that the slides may be returned the seventh day. If any one has a rare picture of Lincoln or scene connected with Lincoln history, send description and possibly it may be added to the lantern slide list. Address for dates, HERBERT WELLS FAY, DeKalb, Ill.



C. E. Sackett, postmaster of Garden Prairie, Illinois, has resigned his position, because he thinks he has had it long enough. Mr. Sackett was appointed by Abraham Lincoln, and has served consecutively except two years during Cleveland's first administration. He is now over 70 years of age.

# Lincoln League of Illinois

216 Clark Street

CHICAGO

Gentlemen :

*You may enter my subscription to the "Rail Splitter"  
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